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SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT NO.

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 25X1A

COUNTRY USSR (White Russian SSR)

DATE DISTR. 7 February 1952

SUBJECT Molotov Radio Plant at Minsk

NO. OF PAGES 2

25X1C

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) 4 (Annex 1-3)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

1. The Molotov Radio Plant is located on the eastern outskirts of Minsk (27°35'E/53°50'N) about four kilometers northeast of the railroad station, just south of the highway to Smolensk (32°03'E/54°46'N).(1)

2. The plant had been evacuated from Vilna (25°20'E/54°40'N) in 1939. According to the inscription at the main gate, the plant installations were built and completed in 1940. The plant served as a repair shop of the Telefunken firm during the German occupation and it had been equipped with machinery of the Telefunken Plant. The installations did not suffer any war damage.

3. Among the known departments and installations are the chassis construction department with assembly shop, the transformer winding department, the machine shop, the final assembly department, and the boiler house. Electric power was supplied from the outside. According to one source, the plant also had an emergency power unit. (2)

4. The plant originally produced radio receiving sets. The designations of the known models are: Partisan, Pioneer, Minsk, Belorus, and Red Star. (3) Among the tubes used for the radio sets are 6A7, 6A8, Az7 tubes. Four-watt, 6-watt, and 12-watt loudspeakers were also produced, as well as radio equipment for airplanes and signal trucks. The 12-watt loudspeaker was a high-power loudspeaker for large-scale diffusion. Thirty-five Pioneer-type radio sets and fifty Partisan-type radio sets were produced daily in 1947-1948. The Partisan radio was a twin-tube sets. Late in 1948 about 30 to 40 percent of the production was waste. The acceptance station had to return these sets to the production department. Outgoing shipments left by rail.

5. Tubes, magnetos (from Moscow), copper wire, electrolytic blocks, and part of the resistors and cabinets were supplied from the outside. Late in 1948 a serious shortage of copper wire was observed in the transformer winding shop. There was also a serious shortage of tubes because 75 percent of th supplied tubes were allegedly waste products.

6. The number of employees reported vary between 800 and 3,000. The number of employees apparently had increased considerably during the time of observation. Work was done in three 8-hour shifts. Engineer Neumann from Dortmund (K 52/A 72) and graduate engineer Metz from Berlin (U 53/3 75) were mentioned as leading

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German engineers. (4)

25X1A [redacted] Comments.

(1) For location map of the plant see Annex 1.
(2) For layout sketches of the plant see Annexes 2 and 3.
(3) For list describing these models see Annex 4.
(4) The 1946 production was 8,000 sets. The 1947 quota was 30,000 sets but the actual production in 1947 was 22,000 sets. The 1948 schedule was 40,000 sets (Pravda of 2 February 1948). The Partisan twin-tube set was designed at the end of August 1947 (Izvestiya of 21 August 1947) and 3,000 sets had been delivered at the beginning of January 1948 (Izvestiya of 9 January 1948).

4 Annexes: Three sketches and one list.

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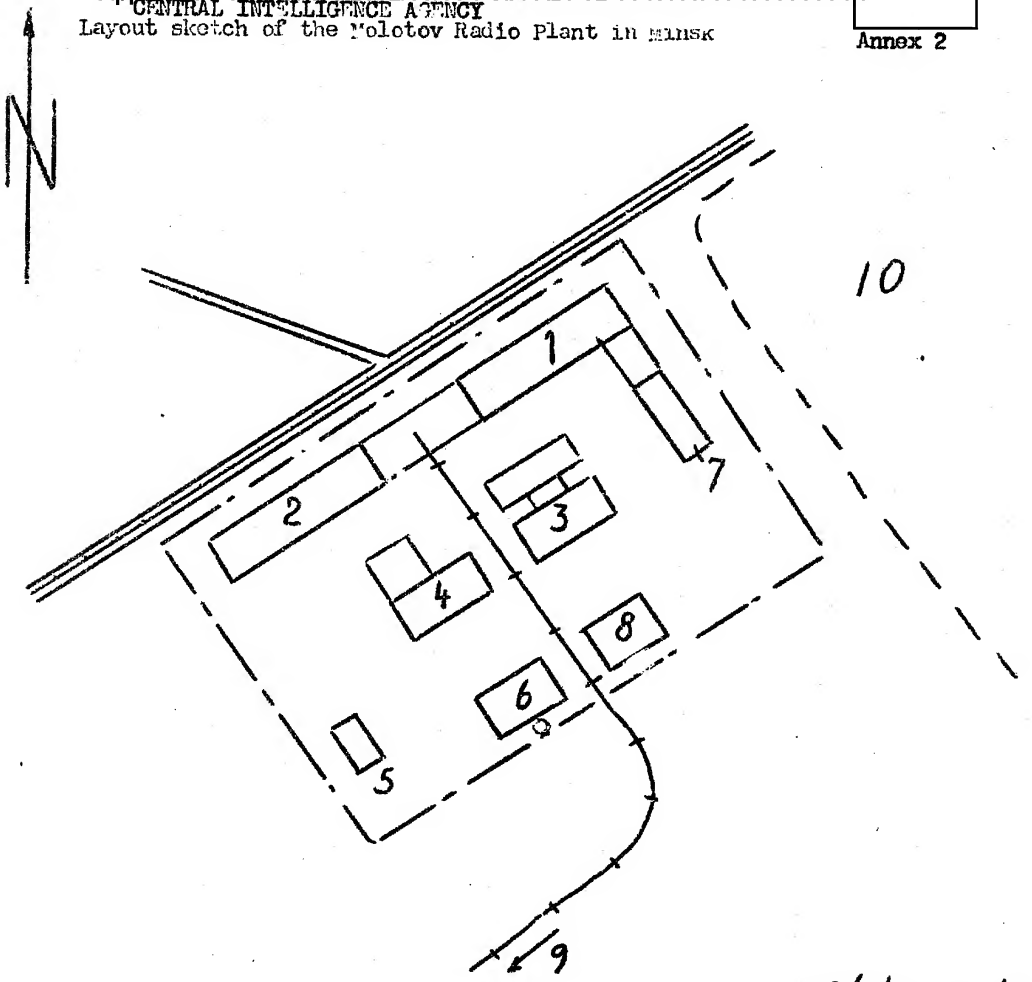
Layout sketch of the Molotov Radio Plant in Minsk

Annex 2



not to scale

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Annex 2

Legend:

1. Production of component parts and assembly. Condensers, resistors, amplifier sets, etc. were manufactured on the ground-floor. These products were then sent for electroplating to building No 2. A warehouse for finished component parts was on the second floor. The final assembly of the radio chassis, the transformer construction shop, the coil manufacturing shop, and the loudspeaker tuning shop were on the third floor.

2. Acceptance station and final assembly on the conveyor line. There was no mechanical equipment in this department. A carpentry shop was housed in the same building.

3. Bakelite department and machine shop. Variable condensers and loudspeakers were manufactured here. There were also plant workshops such as a locksmith's shop and a tool shop.

4. Warehouse.

5. Shipping department.

6. Boiler house with two horizontal peat-fired, steam boilers. There was a smokestack, twenty-five meters high.

7. Administration building.

8. Garage (PW Camp).

9. Spur tracks to the Minsk railroad station.

10. Udarnik Plant.

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Layout sketch of the Molotov Radio Plant in Minsk

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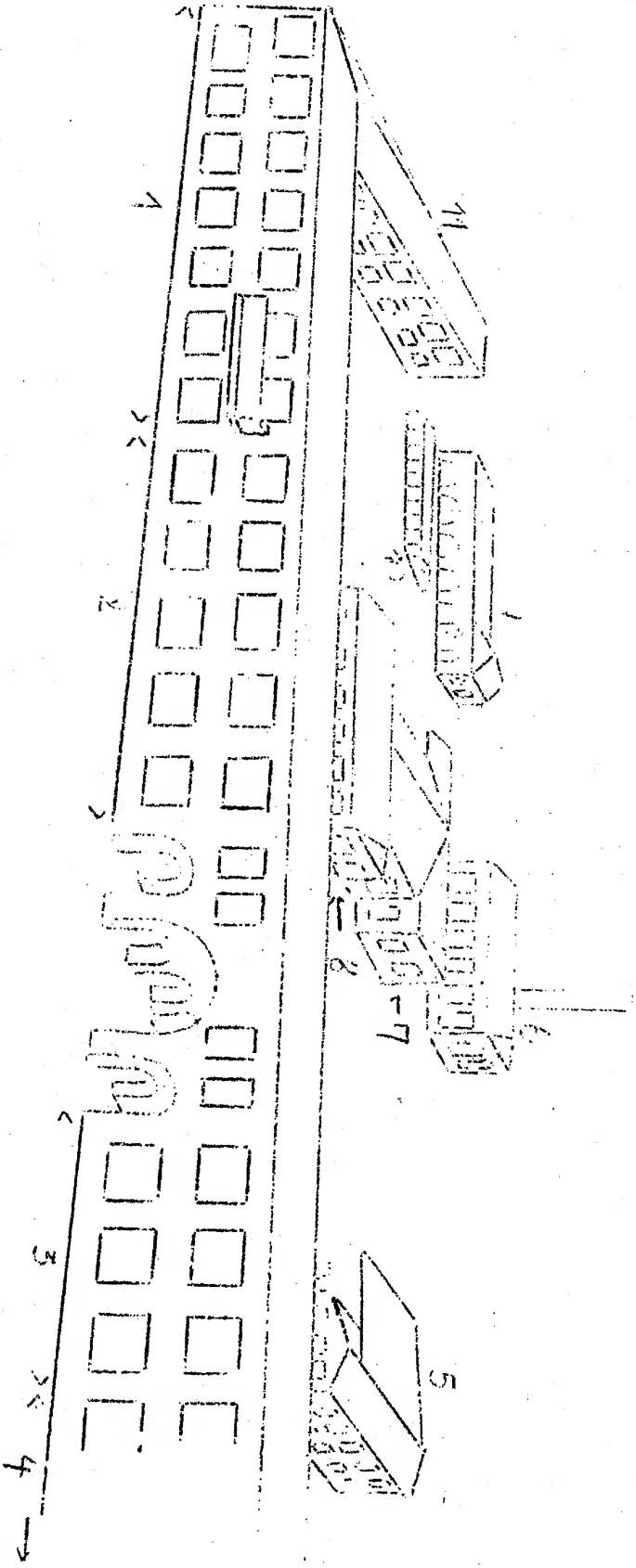
Annex 3



Legend: See next page.

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[redacted] ANNEX 5

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Legend:

1. Manufacturing of cabinets for radio sets.
2. Fitting of the wiring diagram.
3. Final assembly.
4. Testing department.
5. Warehouse.
6. Boiler house.
7. Forge.
8. Punching shop.
9. Garage, used also as PW Camp.
10. Green-house.
11. Shipping and testing department.

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Annex 4

Radio Models Manufactured in the Plant.

1. "Partisan", a twin-tube set with battery amplifier and detector set. After the fall of 1948: a 4-tube battery set with two circuits, duraluminum-made chassis, cabinet made of brown plastic, no tone control, no magic eye and no block circuit. The set had a medium and a long wave band and two steel tubes similar to the "Telefunken" tubes and two smaller glass tubes. Range of reception: medium wave from 600 to 1,400 kilocycles, long wave from 150 to 400 kilo-cycles. This set was equipped with a full-dynamic 4-watt loudspeaker and a device for connecting a second loudspeaker. Built-in frame aerial insured reception of nearby stations without additional antenna. Berlin, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm and some Balkan stations could be received with this set. 110 to 120 AC.

2. "Pioneer", 4-tube superheterodyne model with phonograph, AC and DC. This model was turned out in the fall of 1948. Another source indicated 4 to 6 tubes in this model.

3. "Minsk", 7-tube superheterodyne, produced in October 1948.

4. "Belorus", 10-tube set with six wave bands, including four short wave bands. Almost completed in October 1948.

5. "Red Star", produced in 1948-1949. Superheterodyne, 5-tube set with six circuits. Plastic cabinet, magic eye, duraluminum-made chassis, tone control, pick-up device, second loudspeaker and flywheel dial. This set was apparently a reproduction of the "Blaupunkt" superheterodyne and had short, medium and long-wave bands. 110 and 220 volt, last-stage 6 watt. Half of these sets were built for AC, the other half for AC-DC operation. Almost all European stations could be received with this set.

6. A 13-tube set was also being developed in the fall of 1948.

[redacted]

Molotov Radio Plant in Minsk

Legend:

1. Molotov Radio Plant
2. Highway to Smolensk
3. Large stadium